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4.12 ENERGY

INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the Project's operational energy requirements. For comparison, existing energy use of the City of Lodi is described.

IMPACTS EVALUATED IN OTHER SECTIONS

All impacts related to energy consumption are discussed in this section.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT (SETTING)

All of the energy used in San Joaquin County, except for energy derived from wind and co-generation facilities, is imported from outside the County. Natural gas service for the City is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). Natural gas has been extracted from San Joaquin County since 1854 when a water well in Stockton supplied gas and water. Since 1935 natural gas has been delivered from a field near Tracy. By 1987 there were 118 wells in the County and 21 additional natural gas fields in the County that had provided gas in the past. Most gas extraction is located near the Delta at the Lathrop, McDonald Island, and Union Island fields. Additional natural gas is piped in from fields outside of the County and State. PG&E has indicated that no problems exist in providing existing city natural gas service. The project site is not connected to the same natural gas transmission and distribution lines as the remaining portions of the City of Lodi. The nearest natural gas facilities to the project site are the transmission facility at the intersection of Ray Road and Thornton Road and the distribution line at the intersection of Thornton Road and Eight Mile Road. The distribution line runs directly across the project site to White Slough. This easement also contains electrical, stormwater, and water lines (Marsial Fernandez, PG&E, 2000).

Lodi's Electric Utilities Department (EUD) provides electricity to the City. The City is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA). The NCPA develops approximately 75 percent of its own energy needs, with the remaining 25 percent purchased from PG&E and other utilities.

Electricity for the project site is currently available through PG&E. PG&E easements are located on the project site and include a gas main connection at White Slough, and a 17 KV, and 60 KV pole line. In 1998, the total electricity usage for the City was 355 million kilowatts per hour (Ed Grady, Lodi EUD, 2000). The EUD has indicated that no problems exist in providing existing City electrical service.

Public Services and Utilities Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Table 4.12-1 identifies goals, objectives, and policies for energy usage, which provide guidance in relation to project activities. The table also indicates which criteria in the Energy Section are responsive to which policy.

Table 4.12-1

General Plan Goals, Objectives and Policies – Energy

Adopted Plan Document	Document Section	Document Numeric Reference	Policy	Relevant Evaluation Criteria[1]
City of Lodi General Plan	Chapter 5 Housing	Program 8	The City shall enforce state enforce state requirements, including Title 24 requirements for energy conservation, in new residential projects and encourage residential developers to employ additional energy conservation measures with respect to the following, siting of buildings, landscaping, and solar access.	1
San Joaquin County General Plan	Energy	Objective 1 and 2	To minimize the consumption of nonrenewable energy. To encourage the development and use of alternative energy sources.	1

Source: Parsons, 2001

Note: 1. The evaluation criteria are in Table 4.12-2.

EVALUATION CRITERIA WITH POINT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 4.12-2

Evaluation Criteria with Point of Significance-Energy

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Justification
1. Will the Project require more energy than providers can deliver?	Report of energy providers.	If energy providers indicate they cannot supply energy to the project	Requiring energy providers to construct new generating facilities to meet Project demand or if the project results in substantial energy use.

Source: Parsons, 2001

METHODOLOGY

Implementation of the Project will involve energy expenditures for heating, cooling, lighting and numerous other mechanical devices to operate and maintain the facility. Energy use will vary with amount and type of activities at the facility as well as time of day and weather conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES (IMPACTS) AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Table 4.12-3

Energy

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Impact	Type of Impact[1]	Level of Significance[2]
1. Will the Project require more energy than providers can deliver?	Report of energy providers.	If energy providers indicate they cannot supply energy to the project	None	P	❍

Source: Parsons 2001

1. C: Construction P: Permanent
2. Level of Significance Codes

-- Not applicable
== No impact
● Significant impact before and after mitigation
⊙ Significant impact; less than significant after mitigation
❍ Less than significant impact; no mitigation proposed

Impact: 4.12-1 Will the Project require more energy than providers can deliver?

Analysis: *Less than Significant; All Alternatives*

The No Project Alternative will not result in an increase in energy consumption as no new facilities would be constructed and operational.

Operation of the Project, Sports Use Only and alternate site alternatives will result in increased expenditure of energy. Energy providers are able to supply necessary electric service and natural gas for operation (Mill Grandy, City of Lodi Electric Utilities Department, December 1999). Since the project would be part of a natural gas transmission/distribution system that

currently has few users, an adequate supply of natural gas would be available. A natural gas distribution line would be installed from the transmission line and natural gas allowances will be determined at the time a request for service is submitted (Marsial Fernandez, PG&E, 2000). In addition, the project would be required to financially support new electric service connections and extensions. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

PG&E also provides energy services for the Manteca Alternate site. Like the Lodi project site, financial responsibility for electric and natural gas extensions will be determined at the time a request for service is submitted. Based on discussions with the local energy providers, the project would not create a significant impact on the services provided by PG&E and would not consume more energy than is available. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Growing development will also result in increased energy consumption and demand. Although these projects may result in a cumulative increase in energy use, energy saving devices can be installed to reduce energy use. Each project is responsible for securing energy connections and accounts, which will determine the level of energy usage and impact. This project is not located within the same natural gas and electrical line system as the other projects under consideration in the area and therefore would not contribute to the same transmission/distribution system.